

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

Unions to march against War Measures Act tonight

by Danièle Champoux

On October 16, the tenth anniversary of the invocation of the War Measures Act, the CSN, the FTQ and CEQ labour unions will take part in a demonstration in Montreal.

Organized along the general theme of the struggle against repression, the demonstration has several more precise aims, such as the abolition of the War Measures Act, access to parole for political prisoners, closer regulation of the powers and activities of security services, the withdrawal of the power to issue injunctions and the end police repression.

This was the significance accorded to the demonstration by the communications and public relations departments of the unions in a telephone interview with the *Daily*. Spokesmen for the FTQ at the regional office in Montreal discussed the abuses caused by the War Measures Act, saying that in 1970, "the federal government with the cooperation of the provincial and municipal governments took advantage of the situation to arrest union militants."

Repression of the union movement was maintained during the years following the October Crisis: Union leaders were imprisoned, special back to work laws were imposed and injunctions were often issued. Moreover, the War Measures Act is still on the books, like a sword of Damocles hanging above the heads of the people of Québec — and this despite claims of good faith on the part of the federal government.

For the labour unions, the Duchaine Report only confirms that the events of 1970 involved large-scale police activities; the intention was to intimidate the Left, through numerous arrests and through the infiltration of certain unions. The abuse of power, and the unjustified arrests that the War Measures Act brought about are "intolerable, especially in a society which is supposed to be democratic."

At the CEQ, an additional significance is accorded to the demonstration, in view of the proposed repatriation of the constitution and the heavy hand the federal government is using to bring it about. The application of the War Measures Act and the efforts for unilateral repatriation are thought to be directly linked to the will of a centralizing government.

In 1970, there was no regard for individual liberties. In 1980 there is no regard for the opinions of provincial governments and different social groups. Our central government is becoming increasingly authoritarian. It wants more and more powers, and resorts to repressive measures more and more.

For teachers, in particular, the proposed integration of the language laws "would signify (for francophone teachers) a

big step back. We would return, more or less, to the age of Bill 63, before Bill 22, in any case, with freedom of choice."

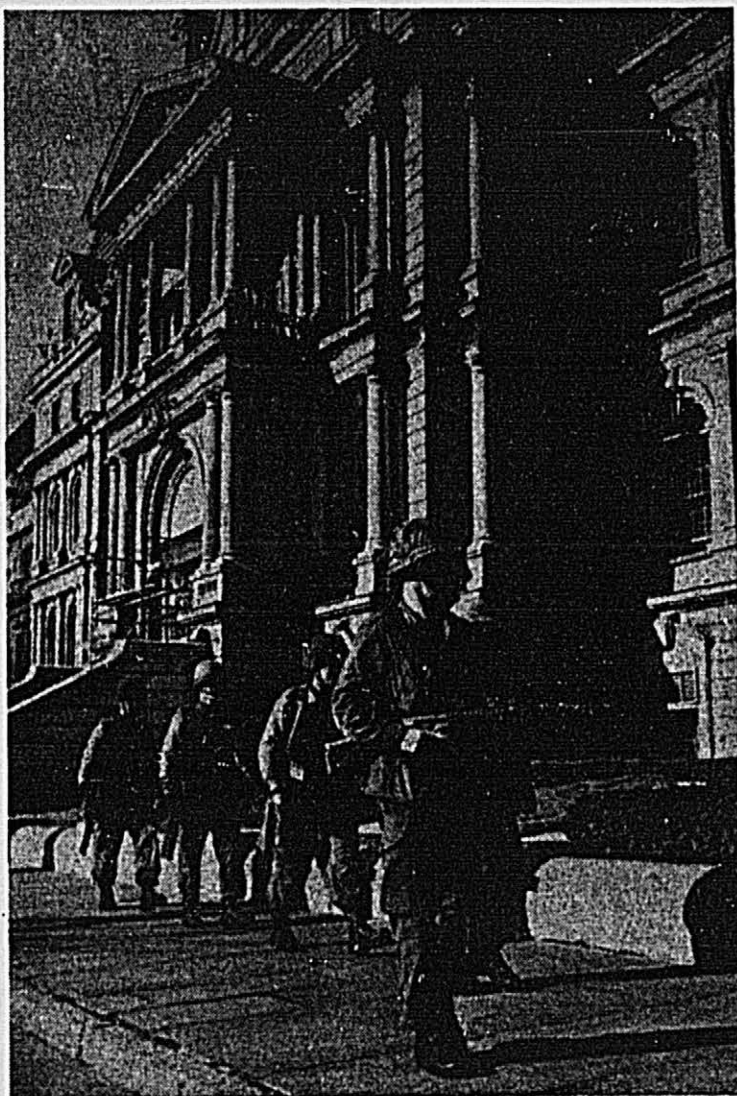
The unions predict a calm demonstration for October 16, with people apparently lacking a "fibre manifestoire" in recent years. Many teacher groups, for example, have not finished their contract negotiations, which means that a political demonstration is often no more than a secondary preoccupation. It seems that, 10 years after 1970, this is the prevailing attitude, in Québec and elsewhere.

Demonstration Today

There will be a march this evening to protest the War Measures Act, organized by the Conseil Régional Intersyndical de Montréal. The Demo begins at "Au pîed du Courant" (beneath Jacques Cartier bridge) at 7:00 pm.

A McGill contingent will assemble in front of the Union Building at 6:30 pm.

Representatives of the CSN, FTQ, and CEQ union centrals will speak on civil liberties and the status of Québec under the Canadian constitution.



Ten years ago today Montrealers awoke to the sound of 12,000 soldiers marching through the streets of the city. The declaration of the War Measures Act showed how fragile the rights enjoyed under democracy really are.

CANADA'S ONLY



STUDENT'S DAILY

The McGill DAILY

Vol. 70, No. 24

Thursday, October 16, 1980

Montreal

Violence came from army and government: Claire Rose

by Steve Yudin

The Comité d'Information sur les Prisonniers Politiques (CIPP) will be leading the demonstration tonight to publicize the 10th anniversary of the War Measures Act.

"We are interested in explaining to the people that the 'violence' of 1970 came from the army and the Canadian government," says committee spokesperson Claire Rose.

"People must become aware that the situation remains dangerous.

"The War Measures Act can be invoked again."

The committee is also sponsoring a soirée Saturday night at CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal with singers Pauline Julien and Gilles Vigneault and personalities such as Michel Chartrand and Jacques Rose. Several people who were incarcerated during the October Crisis will also talk of their experiences.

"The Duchaine Report (on the events of October, 1970) tells us nothing new. We, the Rose family, were present during these and the subsequent trials. What is crucial to understand — yet cannot be gained by reading this report — is the political nature of the acts of the Front de Libération du Québec," said Rose.

"After ten years of repression we remain a strong force, and now we can take the time to explain how the

struggle for Québec's independence can be fought without recourse to violence," she said.

Laurier Lapierre:

War Measures Act result of panic

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Ten years ago, McGill Professor Laurier Lapierre shocked the university when he became one of the first academics in the country to criticize the imposition of the War Measures Act.

Lapierre, now a Vancouver broadcaster, still believes the Act was a gross violation of civil liberties.

"I have not changed my mind about that. I consider it to have been an abuse of power and a response to panic," he said in an interview with Geoff Wheelright of the *Ubysey*.

"We have too many police forces, there is a great potential for abuse that was seen in October 1970. I think that the Drapeau government was panicky, the Bourassa

government was even more panicky and I think the federal government should have used its intelligence and common sense and dedication to civil rights not to cave in," Lapierre said.

Lapierre feels the Trudeau government learned its lesson during the crisis.

"Trudeau, under pressure, for which he will have to answer to his own conscience and his own sense of values, caved in too easily.

"But it can't be criticized as a political act. I think today his determination to entrench basic fundamental human rights arises directly out of October 1970," said Lapierre.

Asked if police abuses were possible even if civil rights were constitutionally guaranteed,

Lapierre said: "If we are also on our guard and entrench a Bill of Rights then we'll have to be careful how it is written in the constitution that it can be superseded.

"If Parliament gives with one hand and takes away with the other we will just have to laugh them out," he said.

Lapierre said the growing strength of police forces in Canada forms a definite threat to civil liberties as well.

"Let it be a lesson that the more power the police seek, they do so at the expense of the liberties of the individuals and society and they must be resisted at all costs.

"There are more police per agitator in Canada than there are in dictatorships. It's an astonishing statistic," he said.

Daily Editorial Board Meeting

Last week's Red Cross extravaganza will pale in comparison to this afternoon's Editorial Board meeting, which promises to be the biggest bloodbath on campus in years. The challenge has been launched, the hats are in the ring, the time is 3:00 pm in the Daily office.

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

Terror and Repression

The alignment of forces in Québec society today is such that the existing power elite can be the only ones who can benefit from the mood of both repression and chaos that is growing daily. While some people will see the deployment of the army as proof of how much the powers-that-be depend on force to maintain themselves, most people — including the hallowed working class — will see the increased government show of force as a necessary step to protect lives and the social fabric.

Since it is hard to believe that terrorist tactics, especially the threatened murder of James Cross and Pierre Laporte, will make the workers of Québec "aware of objective realities and ready to overthrow the ruling class" our main concern at the moment should be the growing signs of repression, police state and martial law.

While we know that granting of concessions to gangster tactics used by any political group can only lead to further exploitation of such methods, the FLQ has played its cards and has shown great determination; it is apparent that the lives of Cross and Laporte will be lost unless concessions are made. The provincial government appears prepared to make a deal for the two men held by the FLQ, but certain outside forces, particularly the federal government, are forcing a hard line on Premier Bourassa and are generally creating an atmosphere of "total war" and repression.

The federal government views the situation differently from authorities in Québec. They are more concerned with putting a nice face forward in the international arena. They feel compelled to make grandstand plays to the pro-Confederation Silent Majority in the country. They are probably under pressure from Washington to take a hard line. And Prime Minister Trudeau has apparently taken personal offence at the FLQ Manifesto and has unleashed the arrogant, right-wing side of his character.

One must agree with René Lévesque who declares that the federal government is playing with fire and that their assessment of the situation could be tragically wrong. The kidnappings are a Québec affair and the resolution of the situation must be made with the interest of Québec, not Ottawa and Washington, in mind.

The Prime Minister's statements, insinuations and actions this week are destroying the image of social liberalism he has been able to maintain until now. He and his cabinet are seriously considering the declaration of some form of martial law, and they are calling in legal advisors to discuss methods for implementation. The Emergency War Measures Act can be enacted as soon as the cabinet says there is "war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended." The measures in the act include censorship of the press and naked repression of "insurrection". This would mean suppression of revolutionaries and moderates alike, and as FLQ representative Robert Lemieux predicts, further polarization of moderates and men of good will into either the terrorist or repressive camps.

The federal government seems not only willing to destroy its until now useful facade of liberalism: it appears to be playing into the hands of those who wrongly tell us that polarization at this stage of history is a healthy thing.

Joey Treiger

War Measures necessary

Sir,

Being part of the McGill student community I am ashamed of myself, ashamed of being part of a system which has within its borders some of the greatest fanatical fools.

I just don't understand why some people thought it was necessary to manifest their disapproval with the federal war measures act when it came into existence. Why was that fascist and what the FLQ has been doing is good for all, just, and for an oppressed Québec people. For an oppressed people the FLQ sure knows how to make its opinions known and terrorizes those who disagree with them (cut this comes from freedom fighters and is therefore not fascist!)

On that Friday a "student" came into an English class trying to get some

publicity for a 1 pm anti-government rally. He interrupted a class and thought that was alright, yet when he in turn was interrupted by the professor present whose class he had interrupted, this "student" called the professor fascist. (It seems that fascist is very popular in university circles as a term. I know a few fascists who are much more respectable than some fanatics at McGill will ever be). I would be inclined to call this student fascist for forcing himself on a democratic class. These are the people who supposedly fight stringent measures of the government at a time of almost veritable war, and yet they may impress forcibly (as shown in the case of professor Barry Commoner) their fake, fascist, fanatical, uninspired carefully selected garbage (may I make it clear that I know that I am talking of a few different groups and not the same

The War Measures Act

Most people have acknowledged the necessity of strict measures such as those in the War Measures Act which hangs over us all. Most people have accepted the justifications offered by the federal and provincial governments. And most people view the presence of armed soldiers in our midst not as a sign of military occupation by an outside force, but as men put there to protect the common safety.

These views are valid. Only a fool would reject the need for protection of the public from the type of madness that manifested itself in the murder of Pierre Laporte. We must acknowledge that the type of men who could live with a man for a week and then beat him to death are the type of men who cannot be allowed to run free with tons of explosives and caches of weapons. None of the deaths the FLQ can be held responsible for are justifiable, and the deaths and destruction they seem capable of must be stopped. And in stopping them we must be prepared to pay a high price in terms of discomfort and loss of some rights.

But it is absurd to lose our heads and accept without questioning the government's exact methods, as the Montreal Star did yesterday. The Star said editorially that the apparent severity of the WMA should be discounted because "no nation needs to fear the implementation of emergency regulations in the hands of the men it can trust." The men that the Star is referring to are Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet. But trust in these men is irrelevant, because they are not the ones carrying out and interpreting the WMA. The emergency measures are in the hands of local police authorities: theoretically and practically this is an approach fraught with hazards. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the type of abuse threatened by the mayor of Vancouver and apparently being carried out in Québec. Each day we hear reports of harassment and arrests of people who are anti-terrorist but radical. If these reports are true they negate the confidence expressed by the Star.

We must reject those who are so emotionally tied to the establishment that they welcome any measures which will destroy their political opponents; these people support the WMA unquestionably and would be happy to see it used as a weapon against anyone who questions society. But we must also reject those who out of emotionalism reject any restrictive measures. Opponents of the WMA must be clear in their criticisms of the Act and must also acknowledge the need for some measures, if they are to get much of a hearing.

The Act, as has been pointed out by many commentators, is a hasty measure, which narrows liberties unnecessarily, prevents media from reporting the whole truth, and which can be easily abused by the local authorities (especially on the basis of past behavior by police forces against people they don't like).

The federal authorities, especially Trudeau and Marchand, ask us to believe that they have evidence that suggests they act swiftly and firmly against terrorist groups. If we are to believe this, the government must show its sincerity by replacing the War Measures Act as quickly as possible with legislation that is less restrictive and dangerous to people the government has no business handling. Sometimes terror demands counter-terror, but in the long run, liberal democratic systems of government must show they can survive on the democratic principles they hail.

Joey Treiger

Joey Treiger was Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily in 1970-71. The above comments were taken from Volume 60 of the Daily. Treiger died of cancer in 1971.

one — their ideas are quite the same anyway — anarchy galore!

At that rally on Friday would anyone dare to oppose the line of thought of its organizers, and they would have never made it to the Roddick Gates.

I was and still am in complete agreement with the War Measures Act, seeing quite clearly that we are almost on the brink of a civil war. You don't have to see people killing on the streets before you realize that you're at war.

And finally — some people say it is fascist to pass a War Measures Act at a time of troubles such as we are experiencing yet it is unreplicable to support a group of assassins who call themselves FLQ.

Canada — where is that spirit in which thousands of people died in two world wars gone? Are these the people you died for? Please, don't answer.

Ivan Pletrantonio

**HEAR
RUSTY!**

joséfé

OF

UNION STREET

Just for you at

ENTRE NOUS

COIFFURE INC.

Student Discount
40% off all Salon services

(with I.D.)

Mon thru Friday

Haircut only \$10.00

1433 Stanley

844-3309

Yuk Yuk's

Montreal's No. 1 Comedy Club
presents Students Night!

Every Thursday real Cheap Beer

This week featuring

**LAWRENCE
MORGENSTERN**

&

MARK HALLORAN

2025 DRUMMOND ST.
RESERVATIONS 845-0797

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

The October Crisis. More than a bad memory in the minds of Quebecers, more than a simple low point of our history. The Crisis was an occasion for certain people to display their discontent, and for many others to confront those persisting inadequacies of our society. It was also a time that threw light on certain fundamental characteristics of our political system. As the saying goes, you can judge a person by how he or she reacts in a crisis; the same can be said of governments.

Obviously, a majority of citizens and students saw fit to judge the FLQ solely on the basis of their terrorist activities, without ever taking the time to look at its political position. But if we look at the injustices that the FLQ was denouncing, we can only conclude that they were real. The language situation of the sixties was much more serious than it is today. It was a period when there was practically no way of getting served in French at Eaton's downtown, in this "the second largest francophone city in the world".

The francophone élite was only just beginning to benefit from the first reforms of the Quiet Revolution; "bosses" still meant "Anglo" — although there were, and still are, many Anglophones in the popular classes of Québec society. The economic dependency of Francophones was that much more real and visible.

Dissatisfied with the seeming limitations of the Quiet Revolution, groups composed mostly of youths began actively mobilizing. Their cause was just, but the means used were inappropriate. Terrorism — not to be confused, however difficult that may be, with guerilla warfare or armed struggle — never leads very far. It almost always brings about increasing repression on the part of the State, and frightens and scandalizes citizens. At the most, it might sensitize a greater or lesser part of the local population and of the international community to certain problems.

But how did government authorities react in the fall of 1970? They imposed the War Measures Act, permitting them to suspend all civil liberties (e.g., the right to know the reason of one's arrest, and the right to appear before a judge in the first 24 hours after arrest), leading to the detention of some 450 people. By this decision Canada was transformed into a totalitarian state, frighteningly reminiscent of many dictatorships: arbitrary arrests were henceforth made legal.

The other aspect of the government's reaction was the army's intervention. Were these drastic measures ever justified?

The War Measures Act was invoked under the pretext that there existed a state of "apprehended insurrection", meaning a situation where there is a threat of an armed overthrow of the government. But what of it? Are two kidnappings and the death of one individual sufficient reason for believing the government is about to be overthrown? Only those with a fertile imagination or those who scare easily could fall for it.

We now know that the FLQ wasn't a body of 3000 militants armed to the teeth...but rather a group of 35 inexperienced youths torn by internal bickering. The government hides behind the following argument: "At the time, it was difficult to estimate the real strength of the FLQ". The Duchaine Report, however, has indicated clearly that the RCMP was well informed on the FLQ and its activities which lets one think pretty strongly that the government must also have been, unless it was completely taken for a ride. State authorities therefore knew that the FLQ didn't constitute any real menace.

So why did they use force?

The Duchaine Report gives an inkling of an answer: It had to be demonstrated to the citizens of Québec that it was illusory to try to challenge the power of the state. If there was a threat to the government, it was in fact coming from the rapidly developing movement of a large part of the population, of the trade unions and students, that supported the FLQ's socialist "independantiste" analysis and ideology without, however, approving of terrorism.

In short, it was a growing democratic movement contesting the system, and the excuse of an "apprehended insurrection" was exploited to strike a blow against it. Proof of this is the fact that the RCMP doubled the number of arrests approved of by the Québec government; among those to be taken in, were included, besides those susceptible of aiding the FLQ, people linked to ultra-left organisations and to the Taxi Liberation Movement, a new union in the stages of formation.

They even went so far as to detain PQ MNA Gérald Godin and singer-actress Pauline Julien!

Another revealing fact: the intervention of the army whose role in the enquiries was negligible, but which created an atmosphere of tension, if not psychosis, as when "honest citizens" were forced to open their car trunks, just in case...

Most of all, we are now able to prove that we always suspected: that the RCMP knew of the FLQ's activities and that intentionally let the crisis linger on. Let's consider some facts. Already on the 24th of November, the RCMP had found the hiding place of the Rose brothers and Francis Simard, but they were only arrested on the 28th of December. The RCMP justifies this action by stating it didn't want to endanger the life of James Cross and his prospects for liberation, but this argument is invalid from the 4th of December on, since the British diplomat was freed on that day! And according to the Québec Police Force, an important "error" was committed when it was decided not to "tail" Paul Rose anymore, even though that would have led to his and Jacques Cosette-Trudel's arrest on the 16th of October.

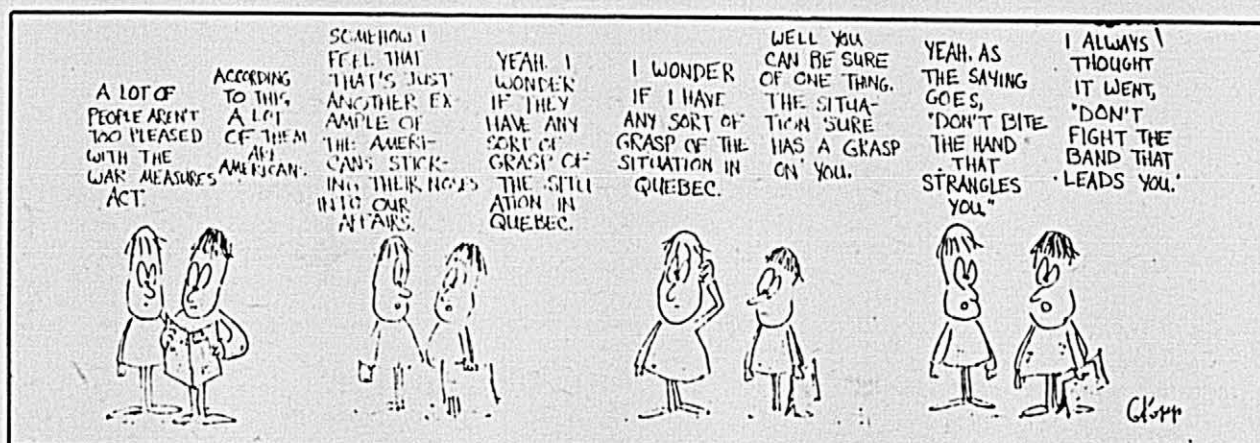
And one could add to that Pierre Vallières statements that the federal government had formed a special committee on May 7th, 1970 to plan a military intervention in Québec.

But above all, what was revealed by the Keable enquiry is, on its own, sufficient evidence to show the role of the authorities in this whole matter: after the most tense events during the crisis, the RCMP forged FLQ communiqués calling for violence and rejecting Vallières appeal for an end to terrorism and for support of the Parti Québécois...

Why did the police and the State act this way? Any rational assessment will permit only one conclusion, a conclusion fraught with the gravest of implications: As in Latin America, Iran, the USSR, or the USA, to take only a limited number of cases, the police apparatus is but an instrument in the hands of governments committed to maintaining the established order through force, when the other means at their disposal (parliamentary assemblies, ideological indoctrination in schools and in the mass-media) are insufficient to control the population.

Moreover, another no less disturbing conclusion is that our "freedom" stops when the status quo is threatened, and that "democracy" is valued by the State only insofar as it doesn't go "too far".

Henri-Paul Normandin
(translation by Michel Sheppard)



Special thanks on this issue to:

Peter Orr

the Daily production team

Laurie Tweedie

Daily Senators Larry Black

and Daniel Boyer

Dear Students:

SALON COUSIN-COUSINE

Now offers

Unisex Hairstyling,
Esthetics &
Manicure



Shampoo, Cut & Blow Dry

For Women \$14.00

For Men \$11.00

Permanents starting at \$30.00
(includes cut & blow dry)

666 Sherbrooke St. West
corner University

849-2733



cheap thrills

1433 Bishop St.
TEL 844-7604
Buys & Sells
Used Books,
Comics & Records



where you eat
... naturally!

Also serving
Indian Delicacies
till 10 every night

Open for Lunch
& Dinner

1440 City Councillors

50¢ OFF
with THIS COUPON

Daily Special
Open Salad Bar
Fresh Juice Bar
Hot & Cold Sandwiches



845-2828

The October Crisis: A retrospective

War Measures then and now

by Brian Topp

Friday, October 16, 1970, 5:00 a.m.

I awake with a start. Men's voices can be overheard through my bedroom door. "Are there others? Did you search the house?" I slip on my pants, open the door; three policemen are on the landing.

The first notion that comes to mind: firemen have come to put out a fire in the house. Then, unarmed, they tell me not to move.

"Do you have a warrant?"

"We don't need warrants anymore," he replies, "we can search any premises we want without warrants, we can arrest anyone we want without warrants. Listen to the radio and you'll see." All this said with a kind of triumphant smile. . . .

After the search, we depart.

—Gerald Godin, 1970

It is not a time when the prisoner is to have the benefit of the doubt. It is a time when, in all things great and small, the country must have every advantage.

Ontario chief justice, 1915

Tucked away in the bland verbiage this is the British North America Act, Canada's constitution declares, "It shall be legal for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons, to make laws for the Peace, Order and Good Government of Canada."

Whatever the authors of the act had in mind when they drafted that paragraph, it had and continues to have a major and arguably disastrous impact on an area the fathers of confederation chose not to address; human rights in Canada.

One of the earliest tests of the clause came in 1882, when the judicial committee of the British Privy Council upheld federal temperance legislation aimed at controlling consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Ordinarily that area would fall within provincial jurisdiction. But the judicial committee upheld the federal act because alcoholism was "an evil which is assumed to exist throughout the dominion," requiring a national solution. In other words, Canada was assumed to be a nation of drunkards, an emergency justifying federal intervention.

No doubt the judicial committee

made its decision in the sure knowledge that the Prime Minister of the day was an expert on the subject.

What the judicial committee also established was that the peace, order and good government clause permits the federal government to pass legislation it would ordinarily not be able to pass except under extraordinary circumstances.

World War I presented the country with a greater emergency than rampant alcoholism, and the federal government responded in kind. Shortly after the war began, Parliament enacted the War Measures Act, effectively giving the cabinet the right to rule by decree for the duration.

Mobilization

Canada had never mobilized in the manner and on the scale it had between 1914 and 1918. Borden's government certainly had no experience in gearing the country up for war. The War Measures Act served to eliminate barriers to mobilization, and in the process equipped the cabinet with the legal weapons needed to crush dissent.

The Act provided that the Governor-in-Council could issue whatever declarations it deemed fit "by reason of the existence of a real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection." An order-in-council would be conclusive evidence that a state of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection existed.

Although that power was unrestricted and applied to essentially anything and everything, the Act illustrated by specifying areas where the cabinet could legislate by decree. These included:

- Censorship and control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- Control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada, and the movement of vessels;
- Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and the use thereof.

The cabinet was given the right to specify punishment for violations of its decrees, which could include fines of

up to \$5,000 and prison terms of up to five years.

Under the authority of the War Measures Act, Borden's cabinet issued volumes of regulations governing the economy and restricting civil liberties for the duration.

Cabinet rule continues

Interestingly, cabinet rule continued for some time after the war. During the period between the 1918 armistice and the formal peace in 1919, the country was still formally at war.

The courts proved extremely reluctant to over-rule the cabinet on the question of whether or not an emergency continued to exist. Therefore, unless there was completely unquestionable evidence to the contrary, there was an emergency as long as the government said there was an emergency, period. Borden's cabinet eventually issued an order-in-council which declared the crisis to be over.

The legislation remained on the books.

In September 1939, the War Measures Act was declared again, and Mackenzie King's government began the process of mobilizing for war.

In the process, the Communist Party and several fascist groups were outlawed. Regulations were introduced to control speech and the press. The Jehovah's Witnesses were banned because of their doctrine of pacifism.

And in a move probably calculated to appeal to west-coast racism rather than to serve any war need, the government in mid-war forced British Columbia's Japanese Canadians into concentration camps, and sold their property to eliminate their roots in western Canada.

How far the government was prepared to go with its powers was illustrated shortly after the war, when a secret order-in-council came to light. Passed in cabinet on October 6, 1945, it authorized the Justice Minister to interrogate and/or detain "in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time determine" any person who might in his opinion be likely to communicate secret information to an agent of a foreign power, or to act in any way detrimental to the public safety.

People arrested under the order had no right to speak to a lawyer or to

anyone else, were not warned about self-incrimination, and generally can be said to have had no rights whatsoever.

Some of the emergency powers legislation passed during WWII didn't expire until 1954.

The use by the Borden and King governments of the War Measures Act to mobilize Canada during the two world wars, however excessive, was in keeping with the doctrine of *état de siège*. The Act served the purpose of providing a constitutional, legal mechanism for the state to deal with a real emergency. The alternative might have been martial law, where there is no law at all other than military decree.

When the Trudeau government invoked the War Measures Act in 1970, then, it was re-animating legislation designed to mobilize and control the entire country by decree during a world war.

The federal government, of course, was interested in the police powers provided by the Act. Evidence points to there having been little need for them.

Nevertheless, the Act stood up to every court challenge filed after the October crisis, and indeed, to every challenge filed since 1914. The Con-

continued on page 12



**HEAR
RUSTY!**

**AUTOS
AVAILABLE**

Toronto, Western Canada
Maritimes
Florida
Montreal Driveaway
4036 St. Catherine W.
(South West
Corner Atwater)
937-2816

McGill Hellenic Association

General Elections

October 23rd Union Building, Room 301
Time: 8:00 PM

Everyone must attend

In your spare time...

EARN UP TO \$1000 OR MORE

*Be an Authorized Sub-Agent
for the distribution of*

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

contact Vlad Pilar

McLeod Young Weir Ltd.

861-9811

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

MBA PROGRAM

An Admissions Representative from
Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration
will be on campus

to meet with students interested in
the two-year MBA Program

Contact the
Career Planning and Placement Center

for more details and to sign up for
an information session.

Harvard Business School is committed to
the principle of equal educational opportunity
and evaluates candidates without regard to
race, sex, creed, national origin or handicap.

The October Crisis: A retrospective

On whom was war declared in 1970?

by Will Straw

One of the more provocative conclusions of the Duchaine Report on the events of October 1970 concerns the confusion in the minds of many citizens between the War Measures Act and the presence of the Canadian Armed Forces in Québec. Duchaine is careful to point out that the use of the army to aid the Montréal and Québec police forces was permitted under existing legislation, and in fact had begun before the War Measures Act was invoked. While the act itself affected primarily the work of the police and judiciary, the presence of the "war" in its title seemed to link it with the mobilization of the armed forces. This confusion in itself would have been of minor importance were it not, Duchaine concludes, for the exploitation of this link by the federal government. What was essentially a massive and unfettered police operation thus acquired the semantic trappings of a war against the threat of insurrection.

In his book on the October Crisis, Pierre Vallières points out that the act is a piece of legislation unique within the western world. Its proclamation by the governor-general, upon request of the prime minister, is permitted when proof of a real or apprehended insurrection is presented; however, a statement by the prime minister that such an insurrectionary state exists is considered as sufficient evidence that an insurrection is imminent.

What emerges from most accounts of the October Crisis is the extent to which the term "real or apprehended insurrection" was used by federal politicians to designate all forces within Québec society seeking a resolution of the national question. The evolution of federal statements on the crisis illustrates this. Immediately following the Cross kidnapping, Mitchell Sharp (then secretary of state for external affairs) referred to the abductors as "criminals," and Gérard Pelletier advocated the publication of the FLQ manifesto in the belief that "it was so unacceptable to the whole of the Canadian population that it would not cause much harm." This portrayal of the FLQ as a small, isolated band with no popular support gave way, as government preparations for the War Measures Act proceeded, to the spectre

of a wide, well-organized movement seeking the overthrow of the government of Québec.

Mayor Jean Drapeau's statements go furthest in this direction. On October 12, following the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte, he stated: "The revolution in Québec is not in the preparation stage; it may be on the way to being executed. The hour is grave... the population has no idea of the seriousness of the situation. It bears an uncanny resemblance to revolutions in other countries." What is significant in Drapeau's assertions is not merely the overestimation of the insurrectionary threat, but the suggestion that he was privy to information unknown to the population at large. Federal cabinet ministers John Turner and Bryce Mackasey would later reiterate this, referring to facts "not yet divulged" which would retroactively justify the proclamation of the act. (The existence of such facts was later denied.)

On October 16, Jean Marchand delivered his famous "revelations" concerning the FLQ: that it was composed of 3,000 members, possessing 2,000 pounds of dynamite and thousands of rifles and machine-guns; that it had infiltrated many Quebec institutions; and that it communicated with its members via coded messages delivered over the radio.

While it is doubtful whether the statements by Drapeau, Turner, Mackasey and Turner (and others, such as the Ontario Premier John Robarts) were orchestrated, their cumulative effect was to cloak the federal action under "reasons of state." The suggestion that the government acted on the basis of undivulged information concerning a vast well-organized conspiracy allowed it to substitute itself for the existing political institutions. (These institutions included, in many cases, the Quebec government itself. It is well known that Marc Lalonde presented Robert Bourassa with a draft of a letter requesting federal intervention in the crisis, and that Bourassa dutifully signed it, five hours before the War Measures Act was proclaimed.)

The dominant metaphor for the crisis was that of a "war"; of the state defending itself against attack by an entity seeking to overthrow. However, a series of concurrent statements point to what was perhaps the overriding concern of politicians throughout the period following the abduction of Pierre Laporte — the threat posed to the

NOUS AVONS
MAINTENANT
DES LISTES
DE SUSPECTS!



legitimacy of existing institutions. Federal politicians were clearly unprepared for the public support shown for the FLQ manifesto, and for the widespread belief that the government should negotiate with the kidnappers. Trudeau's remarks about "bleeding hearts" and the "weak-kneed" suggest a simple conflict between two approaches to freeing the hostages, but in fact betray the perception that the legitimacy of the governments was being eroded. The Duchaine report makes it clear that priority was given by the police forces, in the establishing of lists of people to be incarcerated, to persons likely to make public statements which might "heat up" the situation, rather than to those known to be engaged in terrorist activity.

On the night of October 14, several dozen intellectuals and political figures in Quebec, including Claude Ryan, René Lévesque, and the leaders of the

principal union confederations, called upon the provincial government to negotiate in good faith with the kidnappers. On October 16, in an obvious reference to this, John Turner expressed alarm at what he saw as the most disturbing aspect of the situation, "an erosion of the will of the Quebec population, such that it believes that an exchange of prisoners and hostages will alter the situation."

On one level, Turner's remarks point to a determination to define the issue as one of state security. Any expressed opposition to actions carried out by the federal government are thus regarded as undermining this security. At a more profound level, the government is coming more to regard the problem as one of Québec's long-term relationship to Canada, and the ability of the Quebec government to incarnate that relationship.

Continued on page 10

PEEL PLAZA DELI

Delicious take-out sandwiches always ready or prepared for you while you wait.

*Pastries

*Groceries

*Meats & Cheeses

*Beer & Wine

Open 8 am - 10 pm
Sundays 10 am - 8 pm
PEEL PLAZA BLDG.

3460 PEEL ST.
843-3053

SALES / MARKETING

INTERESTING CHALLENGE for an aggressive, self-motivated individual who has not yet achieved full income potential. Prestige company — comprehensive training.

Full benefits.

Explore this opportunity in confidence.
Call Mr. Humenluk or Mr. Bentley

866-9249 or 866-7825

THE KING IS HERE (of PIZZA-GHETTI that is)

BRASSERIE

joséfé

2080 Union

Just below
Sherbrooke

This coupon entitles you to
ONE FREE BEER with purchase of a meal.

Valid til
Oct. 17

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

October 15, 1970

- 3,000 students rally at the Paul Sauve Arena and pledge campaign support for the FLQ Manifesto
- FLQ members Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon appeal to students to join the 'common front' to challenge the status quo
- FLQ lawyer Lemieux claims the FLQ is the real voice of democracy and tells students to "get out of your schools and mobilize"
- University of Quebec votes to strike in support of FLQ. University of Quebec is shut down and classes are suspended indefinitely. Rector's office is turned into an organization centre for students across the city. 2,000 students at the University of Montreal strike and begin campaign for FLQ Manifesto
- Students launch Operation Debrayage
 - information distribution among army
 - general strike
 - distribution of FLQ Manifesto
 - refusal to speak English at work
 - graffiti in buses and metro
 - putting FLQ Manifesto on doors of buildings
 - designing and hanging the flag of 'les Patriotes' on doors of buildings
- McGill Faculty Union ratifies resolutions made by CNTU including:
 - unequivocal support of the FLQ Manifesto
 - agreement with position taken by FRAP that the violent methods of the FLQ were forced upon them
 - faith in democracy as practised by Labour Unions but not in a democracy dominated by economic dictatorship

October 16, 1970

- Federal government invokes War Measures Act
- Rejection of Operation Debrayage by student assemblies on the basis that it would provoke police reprisals. Students pledge support for FLQ aims but vote against strike
- 300 McGill students rally in front of the Arts building to support FLQ and oppose political repression. Vice-Principal (Professional Affairs) Stanley Frost declares the meeting illegal and disclaims university responsibility for demonstrators' actions

October 19, 1970

- General strike ends and classes are resumed. Student Leaders for Operation Debrayage claim the movement will go underground and claim "Further action will not be by strike but by canvassing of clandestine and semi-autonomous groups at the local level"

October 20, 1970

- McGill French Canada Studies Program considers cancelling classes.
- McGill American student taken at gunpoint from Hutcheson St. apartment and given deportation orders.

October 21, 1970

- McGill Students' Society President Hutton Archer gives conditional support for WMA agreeing on its necessity under present circumstances

October 22, 1970

- McGill Branch of Quebec Committee for the Defence of Liberty recruits 50 McGill Students to oppose the War Measures Act

October 26, 1970

- McGill Faculty Union endorses CNTU and other major Quebec Labour Unions in appeal to federal government to revoke WMA

October 29, 1970

- 1,000 Students take part in University of Montreal's civil liberties teach-in. Formation of regional committees to protect civil liberties
- 500 students attend McGill teach-in organized by Quebec Committee for the Defence of Liberty, denounce WMA and demand an uncensored free press
- Former head of RCMP security speaking at a meeting advises that Canadian campuses should be purged of outside agitators of political extremes

The FLQ

One of the demands of the FLQ "Liberation" Cell after the kidnapping of Cross, was the publication of the FLQ manifesto. The government acceded. Until its publication was banned on October 16 the Manifesto appeared frequently in the labour and student press.

While the FLQ kidnappings were condemned the Manifesto received surprisingly widespread support. Opinions expressed on French-language phone-in programs in Montreal were majoritarily in favour of the Manifesto.

The Front de Libération du Québec is not the Messiah, nor a modern-day Robin Hood. It is a group of working people of Québec who are committed to do everything they can for the people of Québec to take their destiny in their hands.

The Front de Libération du Québec wants the total independence of the Québécois, brought together in a free society, purged forever of its bands of voracious sharks, the patronage-dispensing 'big bosses' and their servants who have made Québec into their private preserve of 'cheap labour' and of exploitation without scruple.

The Front de Libération du Québec is a movement not of aggression, but of response to aggression — the aggression organized by high finance through the marionettes of the federal and provincial governments (the Brinks 'show,' Bill 63, the electoral map, the so-called "social progress" (sic) tax, Power Corporation, Doctor's Insurance, the men of Lapalme...)(1)

The Front de Libération du Québec finances itself by voluntary (sic) taxes taken from the corporations which exploit the working people (banks, finance companies, etc...).

"The moneyed powers of the status quo, the majority of the traditional guardians of our people, have gotten the reaction they hoped for: the step backward, rather than the change we have worked for as never before, for which we are going to continue working." — René Lévesque, April 29, 1970.

We believed, once, that it was worth the effort to channel our energies, our impatience which René Lévesque expresses so well, within the Parti Québécois; but the Liberal victory shows clearly that what is called a democracy in Québec is, and always has been, nothing but the

Université du Québec and Université de Montréal students staged walk outs and held study sessions in support of the ideas expressed in the Manifesto. The CNTU gave the document unconditional endorsement.

On November 9 seventeen priests in the Gaspé issued the following statement: "By and large, a majority of the population and of the priests in the counties of Matane and Matapédia are fundamentally in agreement with the social demands formulated in the manifesto of the

'democracy' of the rich. The Liberals' victory in this way is nothing but the victory of the Simard-Cotroni election riggers. As a result, British parliamentarism is finished, and the Front de Libération du Québec will never let itself be diverted by the electoral crumbs which the Anglo-Saxon capitalists toss into the Québécois lower courtyard every four years. Numbers of Québécois have understood, and they are going to act. Bourassa in the year to come will see an idea ripen: 100,000 revolutionary working people, organized and armed. (2)

Yes — there are reasons for the Liberal win. Yes, there are reasons for unemployment, for poverty, for slums, for the fact that you Mr. Bergeron of Visitation Street, and also you Mr. Legendre of Laval who earns \$10,000 a year, you do not feel free in our country Québec. (3)

Yes, there are reasons, and the men of Lord and Cie know them; the Fishermen of the Gaspésie, the workers of the North Shore, the miners of Iron Ore, of Québec Cartier Mining, or Noranda Mines, they also know those reasons. And the decent, honest working people of Cabano whom they tried to screw one more time know lots of those reasons. (4)

Yes, there are reasons why you, Mr. Tremblay of Panet Street, and you, Mr. Cloutier, working in construction in St-Jerome, why you can't afford "golden vessels" with beautiful string music and trappings put on by Drapeau the aristocrat — the one who is so concerned about slums that he puts colored billboards and fences in front of them so the rich tourists will not see our misery. (5)

Yes, there are reasons why you, Mrs. Lemay of St-Hyacinthe, you can't afford little trips to Florida as the crooked judges and MPs can with our money.

1. The Brinks 'show'. Early Sunday morning, two days before the April 29 provincial election a fleet of Brinks trucks were photographed by a Gazette reporter while they were ostentatiously being loaded with securities destined for Toronto. The implied threat being that the election of the PQ would precipitate a flight of capital from the province; Bill 63 was Québec's first attempt to legislate language rights, one which guaranteed the continued dominance of English in the province's economy. Several demonstrations, the largest of which rallied 50,000 people in Quebec City, failed to dissuade the Bourassa government from passing the legislation.

The tax mentioned was levied on the province to pay for medicare long before the province established its own health insurance program — hence the reference to "doctor's insurance." The men of Lapalme were renowned truckdrivers whose unsuccessful battle against a "rationalization" of postal service which cost them their jobs involved many bloody confrontations with police and cost the CNTU several hundred thousand dollars.

2. The Simard family shipbuilding empire was notorious for its links with the federal and provincial Liberals and received honorable mention for its political connections in P.C. Newman's The Canadian Establishment.

The 100,000 revolutionaries referred to the 100,000 jobs Robert Bourassa promised as part of his 1970 election platform.

3. Bergeron and Legendre were fictional characters the FLQ used to represent working-class and middle-class Quebecers, respectively.

4. This section refers to a number of bitter strikes in which the government became involved to end strikes fought against American multinational corporations.

5. Tremblay and Cloutier are also fictional; the golden vessel refers to the Vaisseau d'Or, an extravagant Montreal restaurant owned by Mayor Jean Drapeau. The coloured billboards referred to were put up to protect Expo 67 visitors from the indelicate sights of St. Henri and Little Burgundy.

6. Lemay and Lachance are also fictional. Vickers Davie, Domtar, Squibb, the Liquor Board, Seven Up, Dupont and Victoria Precision were all sites of particularly bitter and often violent labour conflicts of the late 'sixties. The status of French language workers and the right to work in French and to unionize were the key issues in many of these strikes.

7. The reference here is to a strike by Montreal police in 1969.

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

Manifesto

FLQ..."

The October Crisis followed a series of major struggles around national rights in Quebec. The Laurendeau-Duncan Commission in 1968 had revealed that the salaries of bilingual francophones, and even bilingual anglophones were significantly lower than the salaries of unilingual anglophones in the province. The "Bi & Bi" Commission proved it didn't pay to speak French. Québécois were outraged.

The year 1968 saw occupations of eight CEGEPs in protest against an education system

The good, honest workers of Vickers and Davie Ship, the men who were given no reason for being kicked out of their jobs, know those reasons. And the men of Murdochville, smashed for the sole reason that they wanted to unionize, the men who were made to pay over two million dollars because they wanted to exercise this elementary right. The men of Murdochville know about justice and they know a lot of reasons.

Yes, there are reasons why you, Mr. Lachance of Ste-Marguerite Street, you went to drown you despair, your bitterness, your rage in that dog's beer, Molson's. And you, Lachance junior, with your marijuana cigarettes...

Yes, there are reasons why you, welfare people, you are kept on the dole from generation to generation. There are all sorts of reasons, the Domtar workers in Windsor and East Angus know about them. And the workers at Squibb and Ayers, and the men at the Liquor Board and Seven Up and Victoria Precision, and the manual labourers of the cities of Laval and Montréal and the men of Lapalme, they know the reasons well.

The Dupont of Canada workers, they also know them, even if soon they will only be able to tell about them in English (thus assimilated, they will increase the number of immigrants, Neo-Québécois, the favorite children of Bill 63).(6)

And the policemen of Montréal, the arms of the system, they must have understood those reasons; they must have seen that we live in a terrorized society, because without their force, without their violence, nothing functioned on the 7th of October.(7)

We have had our fill of the Canadian federalism which penalizes the dairy producers of Québec to satisfy the needs of the Anglo-Saxons of the commonwealth; which maintains the decent taxi drivers of Montréal in a state of half-slavery while blatantly protecting the exclusive monopoly of nauseating Murray Hill and its assassin-owner Charles Hershorn and his son Paul, who reportedly, on the night of October 7, grabbed the 12 gauge shotgun from the hands of his employees to fire at taxi drivers and so fatally injured Corporal Dumas, killed as a demonstrator, which carries out an insane import policy while throwing into the street, one by one, the small wage-laborers in the textile and shoe industries, the most downtrodden in Québec, for the profit of a clutch of accursed 'money-makers' in their Cadillacs; which classifies the Québécois nation as one of Canada's ethnic minorities.

We, like more and more Québécois, have had our fill: of a government of hand-puppets which performs a thousand and one acrobatics to charm U.S. millionaires, begging them to come and invest in Québec, La Belle Province, where thousands of square miles of forests full of game and fishstocked lakes are the exclusive property of these same all-powerful Seigneurs of the twentieth-century;

Of the hypocrite, Bourassa, who falls back on the Brinks armored cars — the true symbol of the foreign occupation of Québec — to keep the poor Québécois 'natives' in fear of the misery and unemployment to which we are so accustomed;

Of our taxes which Ottawa's man in Québec bosses to hand out to the English-speaking wusses to give them "incentive," I kid you not, to speak French, to negotiate in French: "repeat

which provided the lowest level of access to university in the country for French-speaking students. In the "McGill Français" march of 1969 the same grievance was expressed by 15,000.

It was also an era of major unrest in the labour movement, much of it, as in strikes at GM in Ste. Therese and at Domtar, focused on language rights.

The FLQ Manifesto, though crudely articulated, struck a sympathetic chord for many in Quebec.

after me: 'cheap labour' means 'main-d'oeuvre à bon marché'";

Of promises of jobs and prosperity, when we will always be the faithful servants and bootlickers of the 'big shots' as long as there are Westmounts, Town of Mount Royals, Hampsteads, Outremonts, all those fortresses of high finance of St. James Street and Wall 'Street'; as long as all of us, Québécois, have not driven out by any means necessary, including arms and dynamite, those economic and political 'bosses' who are ready to stoop to any level in order to screw us better.

We live in a society of terrorized slaves, terrorized by the big bosses. Steinberg, Clark, Bronfman, Smith, Neapole, Timmins, Geoffrion, J.L. Levesque, Hershorn, Thompson, Nesbitt, Desmarais, Kierans. (Beside these, Rémi Poiré the gasket, Drapeau the 'dog', Bourassa the Simard sidekick, Trudeau the faggot, they are 'peanuts').

Terrorized by the capitalist Roman Church, even if this seems less and less obvious (but who owns the Stock Exchange Tower?), by payments to Household Finance, by the advertising of the masters of consumption, Eaton's, Simpson's, Morgan's, Steinbergs, General Motors...; terrorized by the closed precincts of knowledge and culture called universities and by these ape-directors Gaudry and Dorais and the sub-ape Robert Shaw.(10)

Our numbers are growing we who know and are ground down by this terrorist society; and the day is approaching when all the Westmounts of Québec will disappear from the map.

Working people in the factories, in the mines and in the forests; working people in the service industries, teachers, students, unemployed: take what belongs to you, your labour, your determination and your freedom. And you, workers of General Electric, it is you who make your factories run; you alone are capable of producing; without you, General Electric is nothing.(11)

Working people of Québec, begin today to take back what belongs to you; take yourselves what is yours. You alone know your factories,



"Les gars de Lapalme" truckdrivers for the Postal Service praised in the FLQ Manifesto.

your machines, your hotels, your universities, your unions; do not wait for a miracle organization.

Make your revolution yourselves, in your neighborhoods, in your workplaces. And if you do not make it yourselves, more usurpers, technocrats or others will replace the handful of cigar puffers we know, and everything will have to be done over again. You alone can build a free society.

We must fight, no longer one by one, but together, until victory, with all the means at our disposal, as did the Patriots of 1837-1838 (those whom our holy mother the Church hastened to excommunicate, the better to sell itself to British interests).

Let all those in every corner of Québec, scornfully dismissed as 'lousy French' and drunkards, take up with vigor the battle against the club-smashers of freedom and justice, and strip their power to harm from the professionals of hold-ups and fraud: bankers, 'businessmen', judges, sold-up politicians...

We to the Québécois working people and we will go to the end. We want, with all the people, to replace this slave society with a free society, functioning of itself and for itself, a society open to the world.

Our struggle can only be victorious. An awakened people cannot be held in misery and scorn for long.

Vive Québec libre!

Vive les camarades prisonniers politiques!

Vive la révolution québécoise! Vive le Front de Libération du Québec!

DEMONSTRATE

YOUR

SOLIDARITY

WITH THE

JEWS OF FRANCE

STOP NEO-NAZISM!

SUPPORT WORLD JEWRY!

STOP NEO-FASCISM!

SUPPORT DEMOCRACY!

DEMONSTRATE:

Thursday, October 16, 1980

8:00 pm

Chevra Kadisha B'nai Jacob
5237 Clanranald Ave.

SPONSORED BY: CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS - QUEBEC REGION
B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION



The October Crisis: A Retrospective

Today

Department of Anthropology
presents: Robert Pearce (PhD candidate in Anthropology) speaking on: The Lawson Site: A Fifteenth Century Iroquoian Fortress on the Thames. Today at 4 pm, Leacock 738. All welcome.

The Polish Students Association
"The Dissident Movement in Poland" an open Forum tonight at 8:00 p.m. in the Education Bldg., 3700 McTavish, Rm. 129. Speaker will be Tadeusz Walendowski — member of KOR (Committee of the Defence of Polish Workers). Co-sponsored by the Committee for the Defence of Political Prisoners in Eastern Europe at McGill.

McGill Ski Team:
Very important meeting today at 5:10 PM, in room G-20 of the Sir Arthur Currie Gym. All members must attend! Training to follow. For information call Nassim 488-1983. Please bring \$40.00 deposit for camp.

Hillel:
Jewish Awareness Committee. Come be a part of this innovative planning committee meeting 4:30 at Hillel House.

Old McGill
Now on sale at Sadles Box Office in the Student Union. You must have your "Advance Order Form" to claim your copy of the yearbook. For those who have not ordered it in advance and would like to buy a book, the price of one copy is \$12.00.

Tuesday Night Café
First meeting for publicity workshop will be held in Morrice Hall room B, today at 3 p.m. All interested in publicity and production in the theatre please attend. Information, call 392-4637.

Gay men and women of McGill
We shall be perpetuating a stereotype this evening by mass attendance of "The Rocky Horror Picture Show." Those interested in attending the film should meet at 7:30 sharp in the Union lobby. Dress optional. (Bring own paraphernalia.)

Foundations & Philosophy of Science Unit
"Irrationalism today", by Prof. Joseph Agassi, of Boston University and Tel-Aviv University, at 4:30 p.m. in 301 Bronfman Bldg., 1001 Sherbrooke St. West.

Academic skill workshop
"Taking tests successfully" will be held in the education building at 3700 McTavish, rm. 341 from 4 to 5 p.m.

New Age Teachings & Higher Consciousness
Psychology of Wholeness and an introduction to Elizabeth Clare Prophet, the messenger of the Great White Brotherhood. Tonight at 7 pm in room 310 of the Student Union, with a slide show.

South Africa Committee
There will be an extremely important meeting of the External Affairs Committee on South Africa at 5:00 p.m. today in room 425. All members please attend, new members welcome.

Circle K Club
There will be a meeting tonight in room B09/B10 of the Student Union Building at 7 p.m. All members and interested persons are asked to attend.

Institute of Islamic Studies
Professor Nourredine Sraieb, Chercheur au CNRS, centre d'études et de recherches sur les sociétés Méditerranéennes, Université d'Aix-en-Provence will speak on "Laïcisation ou religiosité dans l'enseignement au Maghrib" at 4:00 P.M. in Islamic Studies Common Room 830 Stephen Leacock Building.

Amnesty International
Wine and cheese party, tonight — 8pm 3778 Côte St. Catherine at Darlington (129 bus from La Cite). All members and non-members welcome. Nothing will be discussed.

D.E.S.A.
(formerly the E.L.A.): The first meeting of the Committee on Academic Programs will take place today, Thursday Oct. 16 at 3:00, in the D.E.S.A. office, Arts B-20. Discussion will center upon the forming of a committee to deal with students' concerns related to the upcoming changes in the English Major's Undergraduate Program. All are cordially invited to attend.

Community McGill
We need many volunteers for a conference held at Sir Georges Williams on Nov. 8th. For more info call 392-8937 or drop by our office rm406 from 12 - 2 pm (Union).

McGill Samur Karate Club
meeting scheduled for tonight is cancelled. Meeting will be held on Thursday, October 22.

Mock Parliament
Meeting of representatives of NDP, WCP, Liberal and PC McGill at 5:00 in room 302 of the Union. Each group must show (on time).

Mens' Intramural Hockey Tryouts
Arts Tonight Only — 7:00 PM. Full dress. Problems? Call Robert 932-6735.

Demonstration
A demonstration to mark the tenth anniversary of the War Measures Act will be held today at 7 pm in front of the "Au Pied du Courant" building at the corner of De Lormier and Notre Dame Street. The event will be sponsored by the Conseil Régional Intersyndical de Montréal.

Scrivener Magazine
Meets in Gertrude's at 5 p.m. for the weekly discussion. Today's topic: "Drinking engineers under the table — the financial peril".

Why war was declared ...

continued from page 7

Drapeau may be given most of the credit for the thesis that a parallel, provisional government was on the verge of surfacing. On October 25, after being re-elected by 92 per cent of those voting, he revealed: "A transitional power was already formed and ready to intervene. ... When a revolution is underway, there are people of good faith who suggest that, to avoid the worst, the government should resign to be replaced by a provisional government. ... Conversations to that effect took place throughout the province. ... A provisional government is not a legal government, but rather a form of government used by revolutionaries."

Pollack Concert Hall
The Gerald Danovitch Saxophone Quartet works: Perrault, Dunbar, Francaix, Glasunov. Admission free. 8:30 pm. 555 Sherbrooke St. Information: 392-8224.

Philosophy Students' Association
will be hosting a Wine and Cheese this afternoon at 3:00 in Bronfman 501. All those students enrolled in Philosophy courses are cordially invited to attend. The wine and cheese will be followed by a speaker at 4:30, Joseph Agassi, Boston & Tel Aviv Universities, on "Irrationalism Today."

Interpretations of the federal government's intentions in the October Crisis range from Pierre Vallière's suggestion that the kidnapping and its dénouement had been orchestrated by the Canadian government with Pentagon/CIA help, to the more plausible conclusions of the Duchaine Report, which see the government as having exploited the immediate situation for more long-term objectives. Reading both, one is equally struck by the decisive role played by Montreal's mayor, whose public speculation about the events contributed in large part the climate of fear engendered by the federal state. They also laid the groundwork for the bypassing of Quebec's governmental institutions and facilitated the suspension of civil liberties. Drapeau's remarks that events in Quebec resembled those in other countries is apt — to the extent that he admirably fulfilled the role of the tolerated demagogue, serving a higher power which need not assume responsibility for his actions or words.

The most alarmist in-

terpretations of the federal government's intentions may find a good deal of justification in these remarks. Drapeau's close involvement with the various police forces during this period suggests that the imminence of a provisional government was widely accepted in these quarters. But the basis for such a government is seen to lie, not in the vast and well-armed conspiracy, but in the weakness of determination shown by the Quebec government throughout the crisis. As with Turner's remarks, the implicit target of Drapeau's accusations is the loose coalition surrounding Ryan, which had objected to federal involvement in, and exploitation of, an essentially internal problem. The projected danger is seen as coming less from a seizure of the state than from those people withdrawing support from the government. The suggestion is also present that Drapeau, and the police, had little faith in the Quebec government's ability to resolve the crisis, and had placed most of their eggs in the federal basket.

Get the pencil that passes the test.
The Pentel Quicker Clicker pencil.

Only from Pentel®

Pentel Stationery of Canada Ltd • Unit No. 11-31 Progress Court
Scarborough, Ontario M1G 3V5 • Telephone: (416) 431-3710

McGill

Faculty of Education

TERM PAPER WRITING WORKSHOPS

A two-part workshop on Writing, designed to help students at all levels of university study develop their resources as Writers.

PART 1	
Monday, October 20	3:00-4:30 p.m.
or	
Tuesday, October 21	1:30-3:00 p.m.
PART 2	
Wednesday, October 22	3:00-4:30 p.m.
or	
Thursday, October 23	1:30-3:00 p.m.

LOCATION:
Undergraduate Library Workshop Room
Main Floor

For further information: 392-8844

For individual appointments, for help with Writing problems call the Writing Centre 392-8879

SIGN UP:
Information/Reference Desk
Main floor, Undergraduate Library
(392-4288)

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

A censored media

by Tom Hawthorne/CUP

During the hysteria of October 1970, McGill Daily associate editor Tom Sorell received an alarming call from a Montreal police officer. The caller strongly objected to a letter published in the Daily. He claimed the letter was "subversive" because of comments made about the FLQ manifesto. "We're seizing your press run", Sorell was told. "And if you ever print anything like this again we'll throw you in jail and shut down your paper."

But it was not a marginal student anglophone newspaper that was the main target of this police censorship. Rather it was a far more influential newspaper, coincidentally being printed at the Daily's printer, Imprimerie Dumont, that the police were after.

The publisher of Le Devoir, Claude Ryan, and his able team of editorialists had been criticizing the War Measures Act, the attitudes of the

governments and the related police repression — and the powers-that-be out to get them. Ten years ago, *Le Devoir* was the only sizeable newspaper in Canada that had the principles to defend civil liberties during this period. Most liberals were in quiet acquiescence to everything Trudeau, Bourassa and Drapeau were doing in the name of "national security."

For his pains Ryan was accused, in a story planted by certain federal politicians in the Toronto media, of conspiring to set up a "provisional government" in Quebec to replace the faltering Bourassa regime.

"We're a lot closer to being a government and a lot less provisional now," gloats Ryan ten years later. By a curious irony, the same Claude Ryan is now regarded as a potential saviour of 'Canadian Unity' by many of the same people who believed the smears against him in 1970.

Le Devoir was not the only

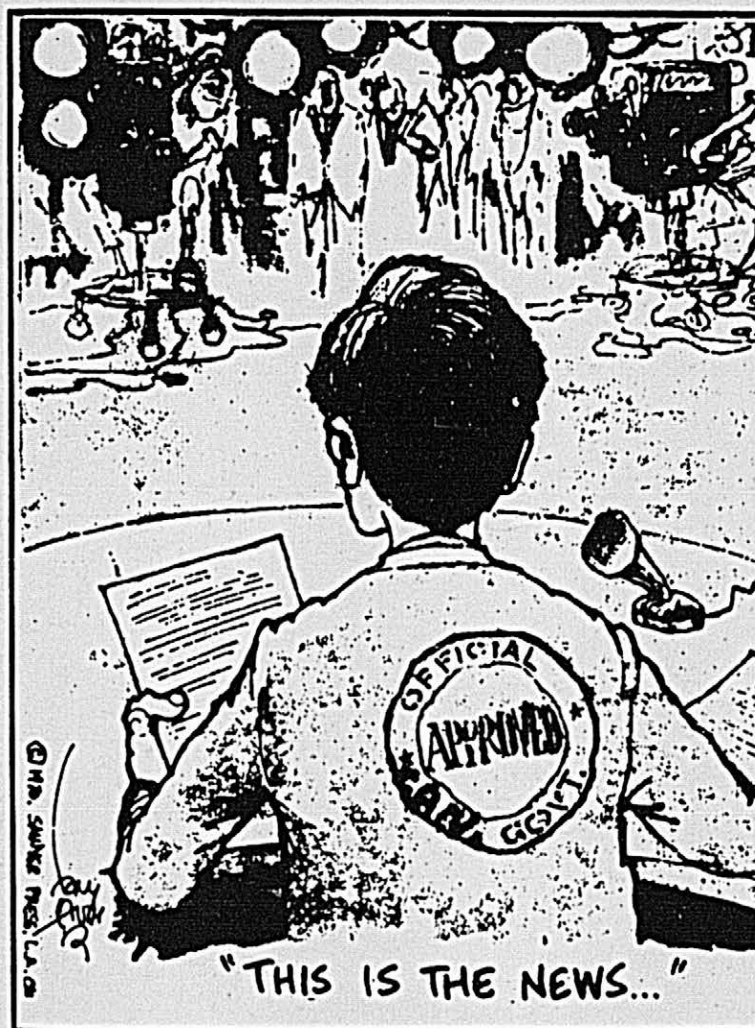
medium victimized during the October Crisis.

CBC reporter Rene Mailhot and his technical team were driving near a Montreal police station on a Thursday night 10 years ago when they spotted three unmarked cars following them.

They were hardly surprised to be stopped by their pursuers, who identified themselves as members of the anti-terrorist squad. Ordered to come to the police station, the four CBC men followed quietly.

Placed in a small room, they were induced to answer questions and hand over their personal belongings. But that room was close enough for them to overhear a truly stunning announcement — officers in the next room were being told that the War Measures Act was to be implemented in a few hours.

Mailhot naturally rose to investigate, but a policeman abruptly stopped him, shaking his fist in Mailhot's face.



"Goddamn bastards," the officer growled. "One of these days you're going to get it. We're fed up to here!"

Mailhot eventually did "get it"; the first reporter to arrive at the scene of the discovery of the house where Pierre Laporte had been held, he was roughed up by a police sergeant. Mailhot also was struck at a police stakeout later on in the crisis.

Mailhot's experience was not unique and is no means the most extreme case of media harassment under the War Measures Act. At best it represents what was the norm for journalists in Quebec in the two months separating diplomat James Cross' kidnapping to his release.

Under the act, which made it illegal to support the Front de Liberation du Québec or to

disseminate its philosophies, police forces were given the opportunity to harass and detain journalists they felt were being critical.

So numerous were examples of unmotivated arrests of journalists, searches at their homes, censorship and physical attacks that the Federation professionnelle des journalistes du Québec was able to compile a sizeable dossier "reporting only the most significant (as) examples of this kind are legion."

But one astounding incident recorded by the association took place the evening Laporte was kidnapped and five days before the act was invoked. Claude-Jean Devirieux had questioned Pierre Pascau, a reporter who had received several FLQ communiques and an old associate of Laporte's on the CBC French network.

The program Devirieux moderated had just ended when he took a call from Quebec justice minister Jerome Choquette. Devirieux thought the minister was both very angry and very emotional. He wondered if Choquette was speaking to him in his official capacity.

After reproaching the reporter for taking part in the special program, Choquette warned, "If this continues, it is you who will be blown up."

Devirieux then told the minister he was only doing his job as a moderator and had respected the rules of objectivity. "I know that you are objective but now one can no longer sit on the fence. Objectivity now means to denounce."

After examining the media's performance under this act, it becomes clear that Laporte was not the first casualty of the crisis. That dubious honor goes to the media's ability to report

continued on page 12

Crack a pack of Colts
along with the
great outdoors.

★
MONTREAL'S
FINEST

CHINESE
RESTAURANT

Eat at
SILVER
MOON
CAFE

新銀月酒家

FULLY LICENSED

FREE DELIVERY
SPECIAL CHINESE
BUFFET
\$3.95

All you can eat
Choice of over 10 dishes
Mon.-Fri.: 11 am - 2 pm
Sunday: 4 pm - 8 pm

DOWNTOWN
1425 Mansfield
842-8481

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

Media censored

continued from page 11

on events without interference. While reporters in Quebec certainly faced the greatest repression, in that some were arrested and others suffered frequent searches of their homes and work places, the authorities elsewhere in Canada had few qualms about threatening newspapers and their editors.

Police were using the provisions of the act so they could selectively harass the student press, said Susan Reisler, then a Canadian University Press vice-president.

She said some newspapers were closed because they published all or sections of the FLQ manifesto, while other student papers did so without police threats.

"We feel it's harassment of certain papers and editors," Reisler told Canadian Press. "We think the authorities are just using the act to hassle editors they don't like and to threaten them."

"It's a dilemma. We don't really know what to do. Why some papers and not others?"

Le Quartier-Latin, student newspaper at the University of Montreal, was ordered by police not to distribute an edition carrying the FLQ manifesto. Earlier, a lot of copy for the Oct. 24 issue was seized by police in a search a few days before the invocation of the WMA. Senior staff member Jacques Geoffroy was arrested twice.

Police in Guelph confiscated the typeset flats of The Ontario, a newspaper published by students at the University of Guelph. The newspaper had been attempting to print the manifesto. The police held all copies after they were shown a copy of the edition by the paper's printers.

In Lethbridge, the editor of The Mellorist student newspaper decided to hold back distribution following warnings from local police that distribution would mean arrest.

Only intervention by Saskatchewan's attorney-general prevented Regina's police chief from arresting the editor of the University of Saskat-

chewan Carrillon.

Bob Higginbotham, editor of the University of Victoria Martlet, had several visits from the RCMP and Saanich police one October press day. The police apparently had discovered he was considering publishing a letter from a member of UVic's teaching staff expressing support for the goals and methods of the FLQ. The police told Higginbotham that printing the letter would be a flagrant violation of the War Measures Act.

The letter, written by UVic philosophy professor Ronald Kirby, caused a major political debate in the provincial capital. W.A.C. Bennett's government passed an order-in-council after the news of the letter became public instructing schools to fire professors supporting the FLQ.

But so haphazard were restrictions on the press that the University of B.C. Ubyssy printed the same letter the Martlet decided to kill after the police visits. The Ubyssy also successfully printed several FLQ manifestos through the Canadian University Press news service without police interference.

Yet the greatest difficulty student newspapers faced during the crisis came from printers who feared police charges. It was a bizarre twist to the repression that surely must have proven very satisfactory to the authorities that wanted to deny papers the opportunity to publicize events

in Quebec.

Certainly the strangest tampering was by printers at the Dartmouth Free Press in Nova Scotia. Both the Dalhousie University Gazette and the St. Mary's University Journal returned from the printers with large blank spaces. In the Gazette's case, the entire front page was left blank — after the printer arbitrarily decided not to print three stories which originally appeared in the Montreal Star, not exactly known as a radical or anti-government paper.

The Memorial University

Muse in Newfoundland was printed only after a call to the federal justice department to get clearance of the copy dealing with Quebec. The Muse, though, fared better than the University of P.E.I. Cadre. Because of censorship from their printers, the Cadre staff asked the Muse's printer to run an extra 2,000 copies of a supplement on the crisis.

Then and now...

continued from page 6

stitution, it seems, allows for a piece of legislation that, applied in peacetime, is not peaceful, that in the long term does not provide for order, and is not for good government.

The federal government's current constitutional proposals specifically provide that civil rights can again be suspended in the event of another case of "real or apprehended insurrection."

HEAR RUSTY!



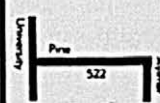
Ever heard of the McGill Student Directory?

The brothers of
DELTA UPSILON
present a

ladies night
PARTY

Everyone invited!
This Friday,
Oct. 17 at 9pm

complimentary
(FREE)
cocktails
for women



522 Pine ave

Restaurant
McGILL
Pizza

6:30 am - 2:00 am
6:30 am - 3:00 am
FRI & SAT

BREAKFAST SPECIALS
6:30 - 11:00 am

545 MILTON

845-8011 ★ 845-8382

FREE DELIVERY

ENGINEERS should HEAR ABOUT THE GROWTH BUSINESSES of the FUTURE

At Honeywell the future offers great possibilities. After fifty years in Canada as a world leader in high technology, we are established in energy management, information systems, industrial process control systems, security systems, building environmental management, and defense systems. These are the growth businesses of the future. Continued expansion across Canada is creating a need for Professional Engineers in a number of areas:

**Chemical
Electrical**

We will be on campus on

November 10 & 12, 1980

Sign up for an interview at your Placement Office, or contact us directly.

University Relations
Honeywell Limited
740 Ellesmere Road
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 2V9

Honeywell



**OPEN HOUSE
10 km ROAD RACE**

ATTENTION

To all runners in the 10km Road Race.
Please pick up your registration packages

Strathcona Hall, Room 410,
772 Sherbrooke St. W.

Monday, Oct. 20 — Thursday Oct. 23
9AM - 6PM

The October Crisis: A Retrospective

McGill reaction to the crisis

by Ze'ev Ionis

McGill governor Yves Fortier, Special Crown Prosecutor for the FLQ trials, stated last night that although he had not personally found any FLQ members among the McGill Community, he believed that "the other prosecutors have found such evidence."

There have been rumors circulating recently that four long-haired students were arrested in Leacock Building last Friday by uniformed policemen. Another student is also alleged to have been picked up in the Redpath Library.

Mr. Fortier refused to comment on the "plot to overthrow the government" which has been presented by Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments as a reason for the War Measures Act.

However, he clarified that what has generally been regarded as a retroactive clause in the WMA has actually been misinterpreted.

"If you were charged, the burden of proof would be on you to show that on the day the Act was enacted, or any time thereafter, you were no longer an active, supporting member of the FLQ," he explained.

He added that "the question of what defines a member of the FLQ is still being debated among my colleagues and myself."

Prosecutor Fortier was selected to be one of the six Crown Prosecutors because, in his words, "I have been a lifelong friend of Premier Bourassa."

Fortier feels that his being of the Board of Governors of McGill, the 'stronghold of the English Community,' will not have any effect on the manner in which he presents his case. "If it did, then I would not be true to my profession. I am a lawyer first."

"The fact that I'm a member of the Board of Governors," he went on to say, "should not exclude me from trying a case for the government."

From the pages
of
the '70-'71 Daily

by Arnold Bennett

The faculty of the French Canada Studies Programme is considering cancellation of classes until the War Measures Act is repealed. They will consult with their students in order to arrive at a collective decision on whether to take this action.

Yesterday afternoon PCSP professors Laurier Lapierre, Jean-Louis Roy, Daniel Latouche and Yves Préfontaine had a lengthy meeting with Academic Vice-Principal Michael Oliver to inform him of their position.

Earlier Lapierre expressed to his classes his fear that the "democratic non-violent left" was in danger both from the FLQ and from the imposition of the War Measures Act. He noted that the primary reason for the arrest of many of those presently held was that they were "contestateurs" who had been vocal in their criticism of the established order.

Despite Prime Minister Trudeau's statements to the contrary, Lapierre added, "There is no more valid opposition to the government." The 16 New Democratic Party members who voted against the War Measures Act have been threatened with violence, and extra guards have been posted to protect NDP headquarters.

"Les Nègres Blancs de l'Amérique," a book on one of Daniel Latouche's course lists, was removed from the shelves of the McGill University Bookstore on the orders of someone "higher up." The book is by Pierre Vallières, an FLQ indépendantiste who was arrested under the War Measures Act.

by Toby Abramowitz

Although the general feeling at McGill on hearing of the assassination of Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte is one of universal grief and horror, reaction to the invocation of the War Measures Act varies.

Laurier Lapierre, director of French Canada Studies, commented, "A democracy doesn't protect itself by removing the liberties of its people."

McGill Principal and Vice-chancellor Dr. Robert E. Bell regretted the War Measures Act since "it hits the University even harder because there exists a very strong tradition of free expression."

In the meantime, he voiced his confidence in the authorities and expressed the hope that the measures will be repealed as soon as possible.

M. Lapierre denounced the measures taken by the Front de Liberation du Québec as invalid, and expressed his disgust with the situation. He pointed out, however, that many people, particularly English speaking Canadians, are now saying that FLQ violence was caused by the exaggeration of the claims for French Canada.

"I refuse to accept the blame and shame that French Canada has killed Pierre Laporte. French Canada's claims to freedom and equality remain valid and must be pursued," he declared.

Lapierre claimed that the judgment of the government concerning the terms for exchange of the kidnapped officials was wrong.

"When a human being's life is at stake there is no such thing as 'giving in' to demands," he said. "Confronted by the choices, I would have preferred that the government make the choice of negotiation and exchange."

BETTE MIDLER

is

Divine Madness

14
YEARS

Produced and Directed by MICHAEL RITCHIE
Written by JERRY BLATT, BETTE MIDLER, BRUCE VILANCH
Executive Producer HOWARD JEFFREY Director of Photography WILLIAM A. FRAKER, A.S.C.
Filmed in Panavision® Color by Technicolor®

A Ladd Company Release Through Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company

For more madness, rent "A View From a Bridge" by Bette Midler
Soundtrack available on Atlantic Records and Tapes

RESTRICTED
PARENT STRONGLY CAUTIONED
SOME MATERIAL MAY BE INAPPROPRIATE FOR CHILDREN
UNDER 17 REQUIRES ACCOMPANYING PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIAN

© 1980 The Ladd Company. All Rights Reserved

NOW PLAYING
Check your local theatre listing.



McGill Players/Players' Theatre

3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Que. H3A 1X9 392-8989

NOW AUDITIONING

FOR

LANDFORD WILSON'S
THE MADNESS OF LADY BRIGHT
&
THIS IS THE RILL SPEAKING

Thurs. Oct. 16 12:30 - 2:00 and 5:00 - 7:00
Fri. Oct. 17 5:00 - 7:00
Sat. Oct. 18 1:00 - 4:00

Meet in room 308 of the Student Union

General Meeting
Thurs. Oct. 16 at 5:00 pm
in the theatre 3rd floor of the Student Union

All Welcome

La crise d'octobre: Une rétrospective

Les Ordres: le traumatisme d'octobre

par Jean Lambert

On est en pleine nuit quand des coups à la porte ébranlent toute la maison. Son mari fait du taxi, aussi Marie Boudreau, très effrayée, s'enveloppe dans sa robe de chambre et essaie de rassurer ses filles. Elle n'a pas aussitôt ouvert que quatre hommes, portant l'uniforme de police mais se comportant comme des criminels, font irruption dans la maison et la mettent sens dessus dessous.

C'est là la première des cinq arrestations que raconte Michel Brault dans son film "Les Ordres", un documentaire-fiction sur la crise d'octobre. Réalisé en septembre 1974, quatre ans après les événements de 1970, ce film demeure un des chefs d'œuvre du cinéma québécois; il donne une version impressionniste et personnelle de ceux qui ont été arrêtés sous le couvert de la Loi des mesures de guerre.

Comme le mari de Marie Boudreau, qui est représentant syndical, n'est pas à la maison, c'est Marie elle-même qui est arrêtée et qui passera six jours aux mains de la police. "Est-ce qu'à étaient devenus fous?" dit-elle.

"Je le sais pas. On n'avait rien à se reprocher nous autres. Y entraient chez nous comme des bandits."

Tous ceux qui étaient arrêtés étaient absolument impuissants. M.

Beauchemin, médecin fondateur d'une clinique médicale en milieu défavorisé, est arrêté bien que sa femme soit sur le point d'accoucher.

"On n'avait plus aucun droit, par contre eux-z'autres, é z'avaient toutes."

On n'emmena pas ceux qui sont arrêtés dans un poste de la police mais dans un vaste parc de stationnement souterrain où ils sont comptés, fichés et immédiatement emprisonnés, sans procès. Une scène nous montre à travers les vitres d'une voiture de police, les rues de Montréal sous le contrôle des chars blindés et des soldats, pendant qu'un policier fouille un automobiliste forcé de s'arrêter.

En prison on continue à harceler et à traiter en criminels les détenus arrêtés sans raison et sans inculpation. Pour commencer, les prisonniers ne reçoivent rien, ni cigarettes, ni aspirine, même pas de sel pour leur nourriture. Quand on leur accorde ces nécessités ils en viennent à les considérer comme des cadeaux et des privilèges, et leur dépendance face à leurs geôliers s'en trouve d'autant plus accentuée.

Le docteur Beauchemin explique: "Une des privilèges qu'y te donnent, c'est de laver les planchers. T'en es même rendu à vouloir laver les planchers."

Au bout de quatre jours d'em-

prisonnement, quatre jours à manger du gruau froid, on change le menu des prisonniers. Clément Boudreau, le mari de Marie, s'effondre et pleure quand la faim le force à engloutir ses chips et son pepsi.

La résistance de Richard Laviole, un chômeur père de deux enfants, est complètement vaincue quand on lui apprend qu'il sera exécuté trois jours plus tard. "J'ai passé ces trois jours-là dans la panique la plus complète. J'étais dans un état atroce parce que j'allais mourir, pis j'savais pas pourquoi."

Le troisième soir, on l'a emmené dans un sous-sol et on a tiré sur lui des balles blanches. "Quand shu sorti d prison, au bout de vingt-et-un jours, j'ai fait une couple de semaines dans un hôpital psychiatrique."

C'est en novembre 1970 que Michel Brault a eu l'idée du film; il lisait un article qui décrivait le procès d'un enseignant dont les seules activités politiques avaient été de se présenter comme candidat à la mairie dans sa petite municipalité. Au début, Brault voulait intituler "Intolérance" le film basé sur une série de cinquante entrevues réalisées auprès de victimes de la répression.

Brault a changé son titre pour "Les Ordres" quand il a réalisé que la plupart de ceux qui avaient été arrêtés ne savaient pas pourquoi. A leurs yeux on ne les avait pas arrêtés parce qu'ils étaient pro-FLQ ou PQ, ou bien anti-Trudeau ou Drapeau, mais bien parce que quelqu'un en haut en avait donné l'ordre.

Le choix du titre souligne jusqu'à quel point le Québec est devenu, pendant les événements d'octobre, un état policier. Tout au long du film où on assiste à la rationalisation de la violence et à la répression de la résistance, on entend le même refrain: "Nous autres, on r'çoit des ordres, pis on les exécute."

Brault aimerait qu'on considère son film comme un documentaire-fiction. Entièrement basé sur les entrevues que Brault a réalisées, le film présente des tranches des vies des cinq personnages principaux.

Gilles Marsolais, contemporain de Brault, écrit: "Il s'agit plutôt d'une fiction documentée, fondée sur des faits réels, dont le propos demeure fortement ancré dans le réel concret et dont l'authenticité ne saurait être mise en doute."

Certains de ses contemporains accusent Brault de naïveté au point de vue politique. A leur avis, il est impensable que ceux qui ont été emprisonnés pendant la crise acceptent le sort qu'on leur a fait sans devenir plus actifs politiquement.

"On n'emprisonne pas quatre cent individus, militants pour la plupart, sans que ceux-ci soient amenés à débattre entre les barreaux, de questions politiques. Or cette dimension du discours est complètement absente de ce que Brault présente de l'emprisonnement."

Il n'est pas impossible en effet que Brault n'ait pas tenu compte de la résistance à l'intérieur des cellules. On peut néanmoins conclure que son motif premier dans "Les Ordres," après ces cinquante témoignages éprouvants, n'était pas de décrire la dimension politique de la crise, mais plutôt son côté personnel, le terrible effet qu'a eu le retrait de leurs libertés individuelles sur ceux qui en ont le plus souffert, les prisonniers.

"Les Ordres" est un film qui parle d'humiliation, de la façon dont une société peut aliéner et détruire ses propres membres. Nous avons eu en octobre 70 un exemple terrifiant de cette aliénation. Il nous reste maintenant à analyser les injustices et

continued on page 15



HILLEL

845-9171
3460 Stanley

ONEG SHABBAT

Friday, October 17, 1980

Come join us for a relaxing evening, fine meal, song, spirit & warm company.
Services begin at 6 pm.

Cost: Discount card members: \$3.00
Others: \$3.50



**Liberation
Books**

Specializing in books on Africa,
Latin America & the Caribbean

political science • history • literature • economics

1207 de Maisonneuve West

843-5021

JAMES

**McGILL
WANTS
YOU!!!**

Open House 1980 still needs hundreds of volunteers to help lead tours and staff information booths. Even if you know nothing but nothing about McGill you can be of help. All we need is a couple of hours of your time on the weekend of Friday, Saturday, Sunday, October 24, 25, 26, plus one meeting before. Please stop by the Arts Building staff lounge (first floor) any weekday from 12 - 3 pm, or phone 849-3933, evenings, for information.

P.S. Staff welcome too!

La crise d'octobre: Une rétrospective

par Marie Poirier

La crise d'octobre 1970 est un thème constant dans la littérature québécoise. A la différence des enquêtes politiques ou journalistiques, les œuvres de fiction s'attachent à l'aspect humain de la crise ou expriment leur révolte face aux abus de pouvoir.

Aucun livre, film ou pièce de théâtre ne prétend faire la lumière sur les événements, ni être l'œuvre définitive sur le sujet. La production littéraire sur la crise d'octobre n'est pas volumineuse mais des titres s'ajoutent régulièrement depuis quelques années. Avec le recul de dix ans, il est probable que d'autres œuvres vont dire leur mot sur un sujet qui a bouleversé le Québec.

La littérature a une fonction différente de l'enquête, du reportage ou du documentaire. Personne ne lit un roman pour trouver des réponses aux faits jusqu'ici obscurs. Mais le roman se sert de la crise d'octobre pour illustrer certains thèmes et comportements et il est possible de voir l'impact de la crise sur les intellectuels québécois.

Voici un tour d'horizon de la production littéraire sur la crise d'octobre, sans prétention à l'exclusivité.

La révolte des poètes

C'est sous forme de poèmes qu'on retrouve le plus de références à la crise d'octobre. Il y a des références directes comme les poèmes que Jacques Larue-Langlois a écrits en prison et publiés sous le titre de *Plein cap sur la liberté*. Gaétan Dostie et Gérard Godin ont aussi raconté leur expérience derrière les barreaux dans *Poing commun* (1974) et *Liberté surveillée* (1975) respectivement.

Michel Garneau, Gaston Miron et Patrick Straram ont aussi goûté aux

gèdes d'octobre mais n'ont pas publié de recueils sur le sujet. Ils ont probablement écrit dans des revues littéraires et plusieurs poètes ont participé à la soirée pour la libération des prisonniers politiques: *Poèmes et chansons de la résistance*.

Souvent, les poètes ne parlent pas de la crise d'octobre en termes directs. Un

est l'anti-prose (et que l'ordre établi est prosaïque au pire sens du terme)."

Il n'est pas étonnant que la poésie ait le plus crié sa révolte contre le pouvoir. La poésie permet de saisir les sentiments sur le vif; elle est un cri du cœur, une communication directe avec le public, sans personnages interposés, ni prétentions à l'objectivité. Le fait que

Les Arts

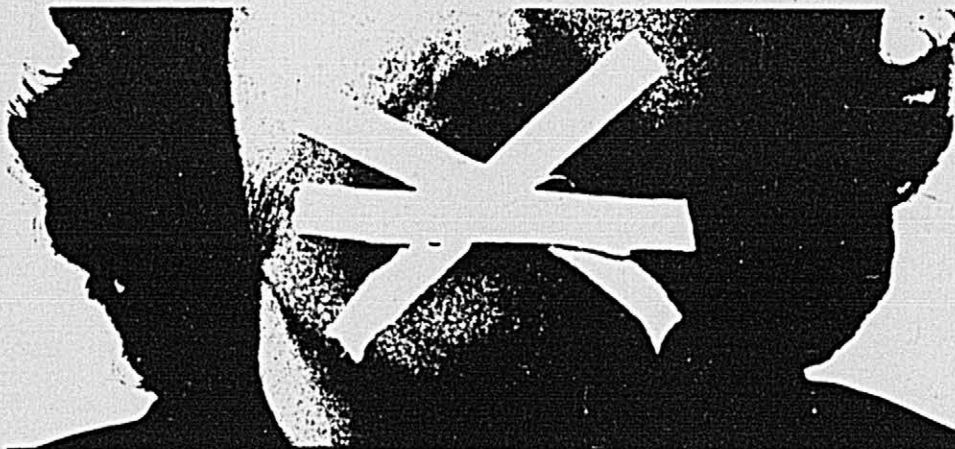
poète peut être engagé politiquement sans que sa poésie parle nécessairement de politique. Certains pensent que des descriptions trop directes sentiraient la partisanerie ou les formules toutes faites. Mais tout poète qui emploie le mot liberté en 1970 et après pense au jour où "on a demandé à la liberté de montrer ses papiers," comme disait Gérard Godin.

Le département d'études françaises de l'université de Montréal a organisé un colloque sur Gaston Miron le 23 octobre 1970 pour protester contre les mesures de guerre et parce que Miron est le symbole de tous ceux qui élèvent la voix contre l'arbitraire. Le colloque a été publié dans la revue littéraire *La barre du jour*.

Il est ressorti de ce colloque la

la poésie soit devenue depuis quelques années l'affaire d'une coterie d'initiés est déplorable car de tout temps, elle a été l'arme des minorités et des opprimés. La chanson a remplacé la poésie comme forme d'expression populaire.

La poésie est la première forme littéraire à surgir et la première à réagir aux événements. Le roman, le théâtre n'apparaissent que plus tard. On dirait qu'il faut une certaine distance face à l'événement pour écrire un roman ou une pièce. Par exemple, Gaétan Dostie disait qu'il y avait eu très tôt des poèmes sur Papineau et la rébellion de 1837, mais ce n'est qu'en 1971 que Roland Lepage a écrit la pièce *La complainte des hivers rouges*.



nécessité de lutter pour la libération sociale et politique. La poésie de Miron est révolutionnaire car il refuse la structure socio-économique actuelle et l'aliénation nationale et travaille à redécouvrir la langue québécoise. Laurent Mailhot disait dans sa communication que "toute poésie est révolutionnaire, du fait même qu'elle

A l'enseigne du soupçon

Robert Gurik a toujours écrit des pièces d'actualité. Il mettait la main à une courte pièce sur les clients d'une agence matrimoniale lorsqu'éclate la crise d'octobre. Coup sur coup, il écrit en novembre 1970 deux sketches: *Face à face* et *J'écoute*.

Les trois pièces ont été réunies dans un livre, *Les tas de sièges*. La couverture du livre porte en exergue "Je me souviens, Octobre '70." Dans *Face à face*, un soldat de faction dans le centre-ville se trouve face à face avec une prostituée qui lui offre ses "services." Le soldat, d'abord prétentieux et fier de son bilinguisme, finit par accepter l'offre de la prostituée, qui pratique ce métier pour gagner sa vie et faute de mieux. Elle se fait abattre par d'autres soldats qui pensaient qu'elle était une terroriste car elle avait saisi la mitraillette du soldat pour la regarder de plus près.

J'écoute est sur un couple dont le travail est d'écouter les conversations téléphoniques et de rapporter tout propos suspect à la police. Ils finissent par se faire prendre à ce jeu et la femme vient même à dénoncer son mari.

Le thème commun aux deux pièces est l'obéissance aux ordres et le soupçon. Les soldats et le couple s'acquittent de leur tâche sans arrière-pensée et sont convaincus qu'ils sont sur la piste de vrais terroristes (le couple dénonce des gens qui écoutaient "L'important, c'est la rose"). Les conséquences sont graves car seul un régime totalitaire peut créer un tel climat de peur et de dénonciation. Si l'ennemi n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.

La frousse collective

La crise d'octobre sert de toile de fond à un roman sur tout autre thème. L'action de *Moi mon corps mon âme* de Roger Fournier, livre qui a servi de base au film *Au revoir, à lundi*, commence vers octobre 1970.

C'est l'histoire des déboires sentimentaux de deux jeunes femmes à la recherche de l'amour. Elles ne trouvent que des hommes mariés car, comme elles disent, après l'âge de trente ans, les hommes sont soit laids, cons ou mariés. Elles en ont assez de se faire dire "Au revoir, à lundi," par leurs amants qui vont rejoindre leurs épouses pour la fin de semaine. L'histoire finit mal avec le suicide de l'une et la dépression de l'autre.

La crise d'octobre est loin derrière mais toujours omniprésente. Les policiers viennent perquisitionner dans l'appartement des deux amies et surprennent l'une d'entre elles avec son amant. Il est si apeurée qu'il ne remet plus les pieds chez elles. A cause de la crise, elles ont perdu leurs amants. Elles se disent que les hommes sont comme les gouvernements, ils sont peureux et paniquent à la moindre crise.

La crise crée un climat de peur, les gens n'osent plus sortir et les soldats monopolisent les rues. La scène est grotesque: tout ce déploiement de policiers et de soldats et les ravisseurs de Cross et de Laporte restent introuvables. Même si elles ne font pas de politique (pourquoi la perquisition, sinon pour un rebondissement de l'action) et jugent l'ampleur de la crise par la perte de leurs amants, elles sont touchées par les événements malgré elles: "l'atmosphère du drame est entrée dans notre appartement comme si l'air en était chargé." Elles avaient entendu parler de la loi des mesures de guerre mais elles pensaient que ce n'était pas pour elles, jusqu'à la perquisition.

La bande à Maurice

Le roman peut émettre des hypothèses sans avoir à les soutenir. Dans *L'Enlèvement* d'Yves Beauchemin, le personnage principal, Maurice Ferland, décide d'enlever un député véreux, Jerry Turcotte, parce qu'il l'avait fait condamner injustement à trois ans de prison.

La bande de "terroristes" comprend Maurice, un pauvre bougre qui en a assez des emplois sans issue, Henri-Gustave Platt, un poète farfelu, Robert Marcell, moitié militant, moitié voyou, et Blandine Moineau, qui fait partie d'une secte religieuse. L'enlèvement de Turcotte crée la panique dans le gouvernement et le scénario suit sensiblement l'affaire Cross et Laporte.

Le "prince," c'est-à-dire Robert Bourassa, n'est pas empressé de sauver la vie de son député. La bande avait tenté sans succès d'enlever un important homme d'affaires anglophone en disant qu'il détenait le vrai pouvoir. La cellule *Libération* avait enlevé Cross pour cette raison. Laporte a été assassiné mais Cross a été libéré. Beauchemin implique-t-il que la vie du diplomate anglais avait plus de valeur (politique) que celle d'un ministre québécois?

Les "terroristes" sont complètement désorganisés et dépourvus d'idéologie sinon d'être *tannés* des gens comme Turcotte qui exploitent le peuple. Beauchemin décrivait-il les membres du FLQ et Turcotte personnifiait-il Laporte?

La réponse reste en suspens, comme la crise d'octobre d'ailleurs. Il incombe aux enquêtes politiques de faire la lumière sur les événements mais la littérature a aussi son but. Dix ans après, c'est le temps de publier des œuvres solides et sensibles à la fois avec toute la lucidité permise par le temps. *Les Ordres* est un début en ce sens. Qu'il soit suivi par d'autres...

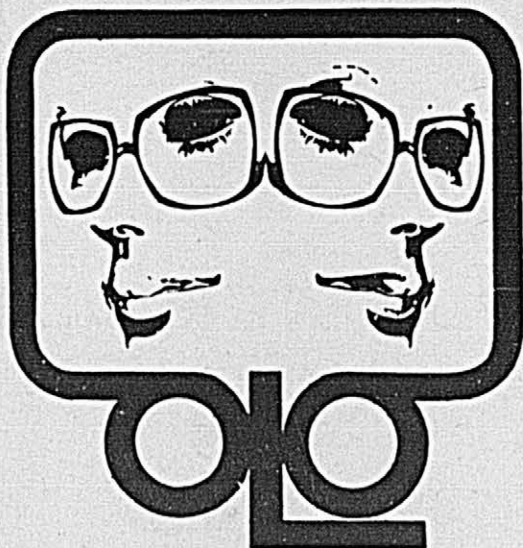
Les Ordres...

continued from page 14

l'inhumanité de la crise d'octobre, pour que pareille situation ne se répète plus. La violence et l'humiliation que décrit "Les Ordres" ne doivent plus jamais pouvoir se produire.

Le docteur Beauchemin, maintenant libéré, conclut pour Brault en ces termes: "Ce qu'on a vécu là finalement, c'est un ben p'tit malheur. Mais ce qu'il est important de comprendre, c'est qu'ça signifie qu'y a quelque chose de pourri en quelque part. Faudrait surtout pas qu'ça se répande."

Optique Laurentienne Ltée



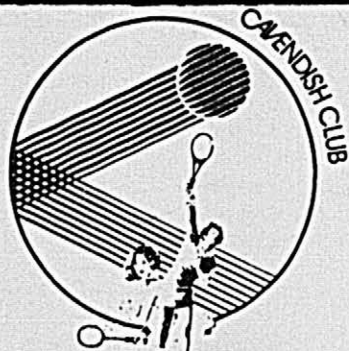
DISPENSING OPTICIANS

OPTICIENS D'ORDONNANCES

Please ask for our student rates.
S.V.P., demandez pour nos tarifs étudiants

MONTREAL

625 Président Kennedy 844-8104
5777 Côte des Neiges 733-4118



JOIN NOW AND HAVE A BALL

Special Rates for
Students & Faculty

The Cavendish Club has more to offer than any other club in town:

- 12 racquetball and squash courts
- A completely equipped exercise gym
- Indoor and outdoor jogging tracks
- Exercise classes
- Licensed restaurant and bar
- Your low membership fee covers everything...
- You never pay for court time!

For more information
Call

489-7543

CAVENDISH CLUB

6585 Mackle Road at Cavendish
Cote St. Luc. Tel. 489-7543

8¢

copies

with
student ID

crisp, clean copies on bond
while-u-wait
also reductions, transparencies,
colour copies & binding

on
the
XEROX
Hi-speed
electronic
printing
system

**1000 flyers
in 8 minutes**

8-1/2" x 11", white
or colour bond

2.3¢
each & tax

Our McGill University branch
on the boutique level of the
Four Seasons Hotel is
at your service!



Impressions, Drummond Inc.
1010 - 1001 - Sherbrooke
H3A 2H7 (514) 845 2484

Impressions

Service ultra-rapide d'imprimerie & de photocopies



**PIZZA
&
FREE
BEER**

Josef

**WITH COUPON INSIDE YOUR
DAILY**

2080 UNION
(just below Sherbrooke)

Group Reservations
844-1775